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STRENGTHENING OF THE COORDINATION OF HUMANITARIAN AND DISASTER RELIEF ASSISTANCE OF THE UNITED NATIONS, INCLUDING SPECIAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE: SPECIAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE TO INDIVIDUAL COUNTRIES OR REGIONS

HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS: REPORT OF THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

Human Rights Field Operation in Rwanda

Note by the Secretary-General

The Secretary-General has the honour to transmit to the General Assembly the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the Human Rights Field Operation in Rwanda.

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ANNEX

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The present report describes the principal elements and role of the Human Rights Field Operation in Rwanda in responding to the serious crisis in that country. In general, the Operation serves Rwanda by charting with its Government the long and difficult path to national reconciliation and by ensuring that human rights are fully respected at all stages of that process.

2. The Operation, as the key response of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to the catastrophe that occurred in Rwanda, has to be understood against this background. From April to July 1994, Rwanda suffered the slaughter of between 500,000 and one million persons. The main victims of this extensive carnage were members of the Tutsi minority and moderate Hutus. The massive human rights violations were perpetrated in a pre-planned, organized and systematic manner by extremist Hutu militia throughout the country, and started within hours of the attack on the presidential aircraft on 6 April, which took the lives of Juvénal Habyarimana, President of the Rwandese Republic and Cyprien Ntyamira, President of the Republic of Burundi. The mass killings were condemned by all the principal organs of the United Nations, first and foremost the Security Council. The massacres were later qualified by the Commission of Experts on Rwanda 1/ in very clear and unambiguous terms as constituting "genocide" within the meaning of the 1948 Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide.

3. The ensuing civil war and atrocities perpetrated against the civilian population exacerbated the trauma, which was worsened further by the extensive destruction of the country's infrastructure. The new Government that took power in Rwanda in mid-July 1994 was able to halt the genocide. It was then faced with the immense task of restoring law and order, fostering national reconciliation and reconstructing public and economic institutions.

4. The United Nations, including the High Commissioner for Human Rights, committed to assist in this endeavour, took a multifaceted approach to this complex set of problems. It is the deep conviction of the High Commissioner that a climate of confidence and long-lasting peace can be built only upon the foundations of full respect for human rights and the rule of law. In order to achieve this, Rwanda must be supported by the sustained efforts of the international community acting through the United Nations. As this process involves the healing of deep wounds inflicted by the genocide that left no part of Rwanda untouched, a long-term engagement is required. Moreover, the system of justice has to be reconstructed from its very foundations so as to ensure that in future justice is administered fairly and impartially. The return of refugees to Rwanda and their resettlement, together with that of internally displaced persons, within the country constitute another major problem to be resolved.

II. RESPONSE OF THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR HUMAN RIGHTS TO THE CRISIS IN RWANDA

5. The High Commissioner for Human Rights, who had assumed office only a day before the outbreak of hostilities in Rwanda, introduced a number of timely initiatives to address the crisis. He acted immediately to spur an urgent response from a wide range of United Nations agencies and mechanisms of the Commission on Human Rights, the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and the non-governmental organization community. On 4 May 1994, he called for the convening of an emergency session of the Commission on Human Rights to address the human rights situation in Rwanda.

6. After having visited Rwanda in May 1994, the High Commissioner urged that a special rapporteur on Rwanda be appointed to examine all the human rights aspects of the situation, including root causes and responsibilities for the atrocities. 2/ The High Commissioner also proposed that the Special Rapporteur should be supported by a field operation, staffed with specialists to investigate past human rights abuses and to monitor the ongoing situation, to deter human rights violations and to promote national reconciliation. These proposals were endorsed by the Commission and the Economic and Social Council.

7. On 1 July, in its resolution 935 (1994), the Security Council requested the Secretary-General to establish urgently an impartial commission of experts to examine and analyse information concerning responsibility for serious violations of international humanitarian law committed in Rwanda, including genocide. In his report to the Security Council of 26 July 1994, 3/ the Secretary-General stated that the Commission of Experts on Rwanda would be based in Geneva and would benefit from the resources of the High Commissioner for Human Rights and, in particular, those already made available to the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights in Geneva and in the field.

8. Another major development was the exodus of millions of refugees into neighbouring countries. This generated an immediate need to assist the newly established Government of Rwanda in creating the necessary conditions of law and order within a climate of confidence to encourage an early return of refugees and internally displaced persons. It was generally felt by members of the international community that a human rights field operation, one much larger than that conceived for the purposes of the Special Rapporteur and the Commission of Experts, should be put in place to facilitate repatriation and resettlement. In the absence of funding from the regular budget for an operation of this scale, the High Commissioner found it necessary to launch an appeal at the beginning of August 1994 for voluntary contributions to support this broad-based field operation. In August, he visited Rwanda again and obtained the agreement of the Government for the operation. Thus, the foundation was laid for the Human Rights Field Operation in Rwanda.

9. In the Agreement between the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the Government of Rwanda, the Objectives and functions of the operation are defined as follows: (a) carrying out investigations into violations of human rights and humanitarian law, including possible acts of genocide; (b) monitoring the ongoing human rights situation and helping to prevent violations through the presence of human rights field officers;

(c) cooperating with other international agencies to re-establish confidence and to facilitate the return of refugees and internally displaced persons and the rebuilding of civil society; and (d) implementing programmes of technical cooperation in the field of human rights, in particular in the area of the administration of justice, to help Rwanda rebuild its shattered judiciary and to provide human rights education to all levels of Rwandan society.

III. OVERVIEW OF THE FUNCTIONS OF THE HUMAN RIGHTS FIELD OPERATION IN RWANDA: THREE PRINCIPAL ELEMENTS

10. The mandate of the Human Rights Field Operation in Rwanda takes a three-pronged approach to confidence-building with a view to eventual national reconciliation. Firstly, the Operation has carried out extensive investigations of genocide and other serious violations of human rights and humanitarian law that took place during the April to July 1994 armed conflict in Rwanda. Secondly, it has established a comprehensive presence of human rights field officers through the country to monitor the ongoing human rights situation. Thirdly, it has further initiated a broad-based programme of promotional activities in the field of human rights, ranging from projects for the rebuilding of the Rwandan administration of justice, to human rights education at different levels. Thus far, some 120 human rights field officers have been deployed. These have included experts on investigations, such as prosecutors, criminal investigators and forensic experts, as well as specialists for human rights advisory services and education. These elements of the Human Rights Field Operation in Rwanda's activities are described in more detail below.

A. Investigating the genocide

11. From the start of the Operation, it had been recognized that the genocide investigation would have to be carried out in a professional manner and with the requisite level of expertise. Moreover, the utmost care was taken to ensure that the integrity and confidentiality of evidence were continuously maintained. In this regard, the High Commissioner took full account of the experience gained from the work of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia, which had also been preceded by the creation of a commission of experts.

12. While the desirability and feasibility of creating an international criminal court for Rwanda was in the process of being considered, special care was taken to ensure that valuable evidence would not be lost in the interim. To that end, a special investigation unit was established to gather evidence that might otherwise have been lost or destroyed, to be turned over to the Prosecutor if and when an international criminal court was brought into existence. This approach proved propitious when the Security Council took the decision on 8 November 1994 to create the International Tribunal for Rwanda (resolution 955 (1994)). It took several more months before the Tribunal could become operational and the Human Rights Field Operation in Rwanda continued its genocide-related investigations until the Deputy Prosecutor's Office, with its own investigations unit, was established in Kigali. Thereafter, the emphasis of the Operation's investigative work shifted to coordinating the activities of the field teams with the work of the International Tribunal.

13. While this work did not involve investigations for the direct purpose of prosecutions, it nevertheless required the highest standards of confidentiality and integrity of evidence-gathering, because of its potential probative value before a court of law. A number of Governments responded positively to the High Commissioner's request to provide specialized personnel, such as prosecutors, criminal investigators, police and forensic experts, thereby enabling the Human Rights Field Operation in Rwanda to collect pertinent evidence. Teams of experts provided by the Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Switzerland and the United States of America undertook special investigations into acts of genocide, including a comprehensive survey by forensic experts of massacre and mass grave sites, interviews of surviving victims and witnesses, and the collection and preservation of documentary and other tangible evidence. A number of human rights field officers were assigned to provide assistance in this work at many stages of the investigative process, working under the guidance of the expert investigators. The Operation has also benefited from outside support that has been contributed to the investigation on an ongoing basis, in particular by the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR).

14. All information gathered was regularly forwarded to the High Commissioner for Human Rights, who then channelled it to the Commission of Experts, the Special Rapporteur and the International Tribunal for Rwanda. The information placed before the Special Rapporteur and the Commission of Experts during 1994 was forwarded to the International Tribunal for Rwanda in January 1995. Information and evidentiary materials that were collected subsequently were again made available to the Special Rapporteur and personally handed over by the High Commissioner to the Deputy Prosecutor of the International Tribunal on 2 April 1995 in Kigali.

B. The monitoring and confidence-building process

15. Monitoring and reporting on the current human rights situation constitute essential elements of the Operation's mandate. It is important for the post-genocide rehabilitation of Rwanda that the ongoing human rights situation is closely observed, that patterns of violations are identified and immediate action taken. The Government of Rwanda fully recognizes that respect for human rights is a prerequisite for genuine confidence-building and national reconciliation and has supported the Operation's efforts in this regard.

16. Monitoring and confidence-building involve the establishment of a visible presence of human rights field officers throughout Rwanda. In accordance with the mandate of the Human Rights Field Operation in Rwanda, such activities have been conducted on a continuing basis throughout the country at the prefectural, communal and sectoral levels.

17. The monitoring and confidence-building process involves bringing to the attention of various levels of Rwandan authorities any human rights violations observed. The findings of the monitors serve as a basis for the reports of the Special Rapporteur. They are also made available by the High Commissioner for Human Rights, as appropriate, to the Secretary-General, Governments, United Nations agencies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations.

Refugees and displaced persons

18. The Human Rights Field Operation in Rwanda is playing an important role in the process of repatriation and resettlement of refugees and internally displaced persons. In this context, the Operation closely coordinates its activities with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). A memorandum of understanding between UNHCR and the Human Rights Field Operation in Rwanda has been concluded, building on already existing cooperation, which is designed to reduce duplication of efforts as each agency seeks to implement its mandate. In deploying human rights field officers throughout the country, the Operation has taken the areas receiving the largest numbers of refugees and internally displaced persons into account. The Operation attempts to ensure that basic human rights are not violated at any stage of return, resettlement and reintegration, through monitoring of conditions at principal frontier crossing points; processing in transit centres; treatment of refugees while they await transfer to communes; treatment of those placed in interim detention; and all aspects of reintegration into home communes. In this connection, the Operation evaluates the state of readiness of home communes to determine whether they are in a position to receive returnees and assists those communes in the resettlement process. Once this process has been completed, the Operation monitors the subsequent treatment and security of resettled returnees.

Conditions of Detention

19. Another priority for the Human Rights Field Operation in Rwanda is the serious situation in prisons and local detention centres. At the end of October 1995, the total number of detainees exceeded 58,000. In many prisons, prisoners have been forced to stand for lack of room. There have been many deaths and serious illnesses because of the severe overcrowding.

20. The Operation makes regular visits to prisons and detention centres in order to monitor conditions and make proposals for their improvement. This work is carried out in cooperation with the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC).

21. The overcrowding of prisons is linked to the circumstances of arrest and the subsequent review of the evidence against detainees. Most of those currently detained have been arrested outside the procedures laid down in Rwandan law and there is no dossier recording the evidence against them. The Human Rights Field Operation in Rwanda actively seeks to promote respect for legal procedures governing arrest and detention, and urges the appropriate authorities to review promptly cases where arrests appear not to be based on strong indications of criminal responsibility. While the judicial system is not yet functioning, such that criminal trials cannot commence, progress has been made regarding compliance with arrest procedure and the Government of Rwanda has established commissions de triage to review cases where detainees might be released for lack of evidence against them. The Operation has sought to promote the processing of cases by these bodies at the same time as assisting in the rehabilitation of the judicial system.

C. Promotion of human rights and efforts to rehabilitate the Rwandan justice system

22. Rwanda was left after the genocide with few judicial officials still in place and the infrastructure of the judicial system substantially destroyed. The re-establishment of the administration of justice is a requirement central to dealing with the genocide and creating confidence in communities where survivors and returning refugees must live together under the rule of law. Closely related to this is the fostering of a strong human rights culture at different levels of society.

23. The Human Rights Field Operation in Rwanda has therefore worked to assist in the rehabilitation of the justice system at the national and local levels. The close relationship of its field teams with local judicial officials has enabled it to understand the current functioning and limitations of the system. It has thus been able to assist in channelling material assistance made available by UNDP and other donors to local needs and to encourage the gradual resumption of the functioning of the Rwandan justice system. Three legal experts have worked with the Ministry of Justice and, in cooperation with the Ministry and UNDP, the Human Rights Field Operation in Rwanda developed a plan to deploy 50 foreign legal experts to assist the Government in restarting all the essential functions of the judicial system, which presently suffers from an acute shortage of qualified local personnel. In September, the Government asked for the temporary suspension and re-examination of the project.

24. The Human Rights Field Operation in Rwanda has actively promoted respect for Rwandan law and human rights standards through efforts focused on re-establishing or establishing the governmental and non-governmental institutions necessary for the protection of human rights. Seminars on arrest and detention procedures have been organized by field teams in the prefectures in conjunction with UNHCR. The Operation participates in training at the National Gendarmerie School in Ruhengeri and has prepared training seminars for the gendarmerie and the Rwandese Patriotic Army on the role of the armed forces and law enforcement officials in the protection and promotion of human rights.

25. The Operation has organized and delivered a large number of human rights seminars throughout the country. Several of these have focused specifically on the rights of women and children; others have concerned the roles of government officials and of journalists. A project for the creation of centres to provide legal and other advice to women at the commune level has been developed with local legal associations and competent ministries. The Operation has worked closely with a number of Rwandan non-governmental organizations and has promoted human rights standards and awareness through radio broadcasts, newsletters and a weekly human rights club.

IV. SERVICING OF THE HUMAN RIGHTS FIELD OPERATION IN RWANDA AND COORDINATION WITH BODIES ESTABLISHED BY THE SECURITY COUNCIL AND THE COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS

A. Servicing the Special Rapporteur

26. From the initial phase of the Operation, special efforts were made to provide the Special Rapporteur with the assistance required in the fulfilment of the mandate entrusted to him by the Commission on Human Rights in its resolution S-3/1 of 25 May 1994. Indeed, the High Commissioner had originally proposed that the Special Rapporteur should be assisted by a team of human rights field officers, a proposal approved by the Commission on Human Rights. A first group of five human rights officers was fielded during the period from June to August 1994. As the Human Rights Field Operation in Rwanda became fully operational and as the amount of information gathered by field teams increased, a coordinator for the Special Rapporteur was appointed and selected in conformity with the Special Rapporteur's wishes, and his functions form an integral part of the Office of the Chief of the Mission in Kigali. He ensures that in all activities of the Operation due regard is accorded to the mandate and reporting responsibilities of the Special Rapporteur. In Geneva, the Special Rapporteur is assisted by two Professional officers on a full-time basis.

27. All information collected by the Human Rights Field Operation in Rwanda is fully communicated to the Special Rapporteur and copies of those materials, including those transmitted to the International Tribunal for Rwanda, are retained in Geneva for the Special Rapporteur's exclusive use. This includes all substantive reports emanating from the field teams and all important abstracts of information produced in Kigali or Geneva.

28. In accordance with the mandate entrusted to him by the Commission on Human Rights, the Special Rapporteur has undertaken several visits to Rwanda and neighbouring States and has presented five reports on the situation of human rights in Rwanda. 4/ As is the general practice with other rapporteurs, the Special Rapporteur has received at all times the full assistance of the Centre for Human Rights staff in Geneva as well as that of the Human Rights Field Operation in Rwanda in the preparation and conduct of and follow-up to these visits.

B. Servicing the Commission of Experts 5/

29. In the light of the continuing reports of violations of international law, including genocide in Rwanda, and recalling that all persons who commit or authorize the commission of serious violations of international humanitarian law are individually responsible for those violations and should be brought to justice, the Security Council in its resolution 935 (1994) requested, as a matter of urgency, the establishment of an impartial commission of experts to conduct an investigation into such violations committed in the territory of Rwanda and responsibility for them.

30. In accordance with the terms of reference as specified by the Security Council, the mandate of the Commission of Experts comprised reviewing and updating information available from all sources, carrying out its own investigations in Rwanda, determining individual responsibility and the applicable norms of international law and examining the feasibility of bringing perpetrators to trial, whether before a domestic or international tribunal.

31. The Commission of Experts was based in Geneva, in order to benefit from the resources of the High Commissioner and those made available to the Special Rapporteur on Rwanda. Accordingly, support and assistance to the Commission was provided by the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights entrusted with coordinating the activities of the Commission of Experts with those of the Special Rapporteur on Rwanda. As certain of the Special Rapporteur's responsibilities, as outlined above, overlapped with the mandate of the Commission of Experts, the latter relied on the secretariat of the Centre for Human Rights for administrative support and legal expertise.

32. As is the practice with the Special Rapporteur, the information needs and field activities of the Commission of Experts were serviced extensively by the Human Rights Field Operation in Rwanda. Indeed, the conclusions of the Commission of Experts and the Special Rapporteur on the character and extent of the killings, and their qualification as "genocide", according to international legal norms, were based largely on the factual information provided by the Operation.

C. Coordination with the International Tribunal for Rwanda

33. In accordance with the recommendation of the Commission of Experts, the Security Council took a decision on 8 November 1994 (resolution 955 (1994)), to create the International Tribunal for Rwanda, which would have the power "to prosecute persons responsible for serious violations of international humanitarian law committed in the territory of Rwanda and Rwandan citizens responsible for such violations committed in the territory of neighbouring States, between 1 January 1994 and 31 December 1994", in accordance with the provisions of its Statute. 6/

34. Established under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations as a subsidiary organ of the Security Council, the International Tribunal for Rwanda has the authority to dispense justice, with Member States being bound to comply with requests for judicial assistance.

35. Subsequently, Justice Richard Goldstone was appointed Prosecutor of the Tribunal and an Office of the Deputy Prosecutor was established in Kigali.

36. Following an agreement between the High Commissioner for Human Rights and the Prosecutor, a large body of evidence gathered since September 1994 by the Human Rights Field Operation in Rwanda and its personnel was placed at the disposal of the Tribunal. The High Commissioner for Human Rights transmitted all information that had been received by the Special Rapporteur and the Commission of Experts to the Tribunal in January 1995. The High Commissioner personally handed over evidentiary materials and information collected

subsequently to the Deputy Prosecutor of the International Tribunal on 2 April 1995 in Kigali.

37. The High Commissioner had several meetings with the Prosecutor of the Tribunal during which he placed the services of the Human Rights Field Operation in Rwanda at its disposal. The Operation continues to maintain ongoing contact and coordination with the Office of the Deputy Prosecutor with regard to all pertinent activities.

V. THE FUTURE OF THE HUMAN RIGHTS FIELD OPERATION IN RWANDA

38. The Human Rights Field Operation in Rwanda is the first human rights field operation to be run under the authority of the High Commissioner for Human Rights. Undoubtedly, the Operation faces an enormous task, comprising not only investigation of the genocide and monitoring of the current human rights situation, but also assistance in fostering a climate of confidence so that refugees and internally displaced persons can resume their normal daily lives in Rwanda. Given the fact that Rwanda has been ravaged by the genocide and armed conflict in which systematic and gross violations of international human rights and humanitarian law were perpetrated, the challenges of the rehabilitation effort remain daunting.

39. The Human Rights Field Operation in Rwanda has made a significant contribution to human rights protection and promotion in Rwanda through its investigation of the 1994 genocide, monitoring of the current human rights situation, including the process of repatriation, resettlement and reintegration of refugees and internally displaced persons to their home communes, as well as efforts to rehabilitate the Rwandan justice system.

40. From the very beginning, the Operation has been financed mostly from voluntary contributions. As at 3 November 1995, $17,787,341 had been pledged and $7,276,859 received. A statement of pledges and contributions is contained in the appendix to the present report. It is anticipated that expenditures for 1994-1995 will amount to $11 million. For 1996, it is estimated that the Operation would need some $9 million.

41. The timing and receipt of voluntary contributions have placed constraints that have hampered and continue to hamper the implementation of the Operation.

42. Laying the groundwork for national reconciliation requires sustained efforts on the part of the Operation through steady cooperation with the Government of Rwanda. Working with the local authorities and officials of the Government of Rwanda therefore implies maintenance of ongoing relationships between human rights field officers specifically assigned to carry out those tasks.

43. The absence of more stable and long-term funding has made this kind of liaison and cooperation more difficult to implement. It has also complicated efforts at more effective and systematic human rights monitoring and reporting. Coordination between the Operation and other international organizations has also been made more difficult.

44. The difficulties lie in the inability to attract and retain qualified personnel for positions whose funding is on such a precarious and unpredictable basis.

45. There are two particularly crucial phases that will occupy the resources and concentration of the Operation in the coming months: the more immediate phase determined by the major refugee return to Rwanda, in particular from Zaire, and a medium-term phase during which the Rwandan administration of justice (in itself critical to alleviation of the acutely overcrowded conditions of detention) must be rehabilitated and human rights protection developed.

46. As regards the first phase, the Operation should maintain the maximum presence possible on the ground for the time covering the main period of refugee return. This will be a precarious period for the human rights situation and, by extension, for peace and security in the region. The safe and orderly return movement up to the present point has been assisted by the efforts of the Operation acting in close cooperation with UNHCR.

47. As regards the second phase, it may be possible to scale down the presence of human rights field officers once the potentially volatile situation surrounding the major return movement has subsided. At that stage, the emphasis could shift from monitoring human rights conditions surrounding the return movement (which it is hoped will have diminished in scale as the majority of refugees are successfully resettled and reintegrated into their home communes) towards continuous efforts to improve the administration of justice. Those efforts, supported by ongoing human rights monitoring, will need to be continued at least through 1996.

Notes

1/ This body was established by the Security Council on 1 July 1994 to determine individual responsibility for serious breaches of human rights and humanitarian law. Following completion of its work and submission of its reports to the Secretary-General, it was dissolved on 30 November 1994.

2/ E/CN.4/S-3/3.

3/ S/1994/879.

4/ E/CN.4/1995/7 and Corr.1, E/CN.4/1995/12, E/CN.4/1995/70, E/CN.4/1995/71 and E/CN.4/1996/7.

5/ The full name of the Commission is Commission of Experts Established Pursuant to Security Council Resolution 935 (1994) to Examine and Analyse the Grave Violations of International Humanitarian Law in Rwanda, including Possible Acts of Genocide.

6/ The full name of the Tribunal is International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwanda Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States Between 1 January and 31 December 1994.

APPENDIX

Statement of pledges and contributions as at 3 November 1995

Donor	Currency and amount	Equivalent in United States dollars	Payment effected	Other services provided and remarks
General pledges and contributions				
Australia	$A 100 000	63 500.00	73 690.00	
	$A 200 000	146 000.00	145 800.00	
Austria	S 500 000	45 000.00	46 643.97	
Belgium	BF 15 000 000	465 800.00	523 098.52	
Canada	CAN$ 100 000	68 376.00	66 500.00	
Denmark	US$ 100 000	100 000.00	100 000.00	
Finland	Fmk 400 000	75 600.00	83 267.41	Plus one investigator for one and one half months
France	FF 1 200 000	233 100.00	190 476.19	
			40 899.80	
Germany	DM 314 704	201 700.00	119 949.36	Plus office building in Kigali
			93 126.28	
	DM 500 000	352 112.00		Contribution pending
Ireland	£Ir 50 000	79 500.00	79 547.71	
	£Ir 50 000	76 923.00	80 930.00	
Israel	US$ 10 000	10 000.00	10 000.00	
Japan	US$ 500 000	500 000.00	500 000.00	
Liechtenstein	Sw F 10 000	8 771.93	8 771.93	
Luxembourg	Lux F 550 000	17 000.00	16 791.67	
Netherlands	f. 75 000	42 600.00	44 640.00	Plus one prosecutor, one forensic expert and three criminal investigators for three months
	f. 1 350 000	798 800.00	764 439.41	
New Zealand	$NZ 50 000	29 600.00	29 597.74	
Norway	NKr 700 000	101 700.00	105 616.55	Plus two procurement experts and two criminal investigators for three months

Donor	Currency and amount	Equivalent in United States dollars	Payment effected	Other services provided and remarks
Spain	US$ 9 880	9 880.00	9 880.00	Plus two forensic experts for two months and one prosecutor for one month
	US$ 208 000	208 000.00		For eight UNVs for six months
	US$ 150 000	150 000.00		For additional UNVs
Sweden	SKr 1 000 000	129 500.00	137 631.25	
Switzerland	Sw F 100 000	75 758.00	75 757.58	Plus one criminal investigator for nine months
	Sw F 150 000	113 636.00	113 636.36	
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	£ 250 000	383 200.00	383 155.00	Plus four vehicles in Kigali
	£ 2 000 000	3 200 000.00	3 223 000.00	
United States of America	US$ 750 000	750 000.00	Payment made to UNDP	For 25 UNVs for six months
	US$ 50 000	50 000.00	50 000.00	Plus five criminal investigators for three weeks and airlift of vehicles from Kuwait to Kigali
	US$ 1 000 000	1 000 000.00		Contribution pending
European Union	ECU 6 060 000	7 790 884.33		Contribution consists in provision of fully equipped officers
UNDP	US$ 250 000	250 000.00		For recruitment of UNVs
ACCT	US$ 180 000	180 000.00	159 617.65	Balance contribution pending
OXFAM	£ 50 000	80 000.00		Three vehicles provided in Kigali
Individuals	FF 1 000 + US$ 200	400.00	395.31	
Total		17 787 341.26	7 276 859.69	
Pledges and contributions for the technical assistance programme in Rwanda				
Italy	L 2 000 000 000	123 333.00	123 333.00	